

## **REMARKS**

Reconsideration of the present application is requested. Claims 1-16 are currently pending. Claims 1-4, 6 and 7 have been amended.

### **PRIOR ART REJECTIONS**

#### **REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. §103**

Claims 1, 4-6 and 12 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as allegedly being unpatentable over Applicants' Admitted Prior Art ("AAPA"), U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0140661 ("Miyajima"), and U.S. Patent No. 5,615,376 ("Ranganathan"). This rejection is respectfully traversed, especially in view of claims 1-4, 6 and 7 as now amended.

**I. THE ABOVE REJECTION SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN BECAUSE THE EXAMINER HAS FAILED TO ESTABLISH A PRIMA FACIE CASE OF OBVIOUSNESS FOR REJECTING CLAIMS 1, 4-6 AND 12.**

**A. A PRIMA FACIE CASE OF OBVIOUSNESS HAS NOT BEEN ESTABLISHED BECAUSE AAPA, MIYAJIMA AND/OR RANGANATHAN, TAKEN SINGLY OR IN COMBINATION, FAIL TO TEACH THE "DRIVING CONTROL CIRCUIT," OF CLAIM 1.**

The above rejection should be withdrawn because the Examiner has failed to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness for rejecting claim 1, for example. To establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, the prior art references when combined must teach or suggest all features of the claim. M.P.E.P. § 706.02(j). In the present case, even assuming *arguendo* that AAPA, Miyajima and/or Ranganathan could be combined (which Applicants do not admit), the combination still fails to teach a display device including a "*driving control circuit*," which generates "*a control clock signal based on at least a base*

clock signal," and a clock signal generation circuit for "generating a clock signal," wherein "the base clock signal, the clock signal and the control clock signal have different speeds," as required by claim 1, for example. Therefore, the rejection should be withdrawn because a *prima facie* case for rejecting claim 1 has not been established.

As shown in FIG. 2 of Miyajima, the timing control 160 predetermines the duration of the enable signal ENA based upon a master clock MCLK input to the timing control 160. That is, the timing control 160 of Miyajima is driven by the master clock MCLK.

The Examiner relies upon the timing control 160 and enable signal ENA in Miyajima to allegedly teach the, "driving control circuit," and the "control clock signal," of claim 1, respectively. However, Miyajima is silent with regard to the speed of the master clock signal MCLK. Absent any teaching of the speed of the master clock signal MCLK, the timing control 160 cannot constitute the "driving control circuit," of claim 1 because Miyajima fails to teach that the speed of the enable signal ENA (generated by the timing control 160) is different from the speed of the master clock signal MCLK (based upon which the enable signal ENA is generated).

Both AAPA and Ranganathan also fail to teach the above described features of claim 1. Therefore, a *prima facie* case rendering claim 1 obvious has not been established because AAPA, Miyajima and Ranganathan, taken singly or in combination, fail to teach a display device including a "driving control circuit," which generates "a control clock signal based on at least a base

clock signal," and a clock signal generation circuit for "generating a clock signal," wherein "the base clock signal, the clock signal and the control clock signal have different speeds," as set forth in claim 1. For at least the foregoing reasons, the rejection of claim 1, and all claims dependent there from, should be withdrawn. The rejection of independent claims 4 and 6, and all claims dependent there from, should also be withdrawn for at least reasons somewhat similar to those set forth above with regard to claim 1.

**RESPONSE TO EXAMINER'S REBUTTAL IN THE APRIL 13, 2006**  
**ADVISORY ACTION**

The Examiner rejects Applicants' argument that modifying the system of Miyajima with the teachings of Ranganathan would render the system inoperative because the manner in which the length of the inaction period is not present in claim 1. *Advisory Action* at 2. Applicants disagree.

In determining whether the claimed invention (e.g., of claim 1) would have been obvious at the time the invention was made, the Examiner must provide particular findings as to why the two pieces of prior art are combinable. *In re Dembiczak*, 175 F.3d 994, 999, 50 USPQ2d 1614, 1617 (Fed.Cir. 1999). However, the Examiner has used improper hind-sight reasoning by concluding that the system of Miyajima could be modified with the teachings of Ranganathan because the display device of claim 1 does not include a limitation directed to how the length of the inaction period is determined. *Advisory Action* at 2. In effect, the Examiner's has used the display device of claim 1 as reasoning for the viability of the combination of Ranganathan and

Miyajima. Because hind-sight reconstruction is improper, this rejection should be withdrawn.

Moreover, the hind-sight reconstruction used in this instance clearly takes into account more than the level of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made because the Examiner essentially relies upon Applicants' own display device (e.g. of claim 1).

**FURTHER REJECTIONS UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103(a)**

The Examiner further rejects claims 2 and 7 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan and U.S. Patent No. 6,088,806 ("Chee"); and claims 3, 8-11 and 13-16 under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan, Chee and U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0180673 ("Tsuda"). This rejection is respectfully traversed.

**I. THE REJECTION OF CLAIMS 2, 3, 7-11 AND 13-16 SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN BECAUSE AAPA, MIYAJIMA, RANGANATHAN, CHEE AND/OR TSUDA DO NOT RENDER THESE CLAIMS PRIMA FACIE OBVIOUS.**

Initially, the above rejections should be withdrawn because the Examiner's alleged combination of AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan, Chee and/or Tsuda is deficient for at least reasons somewhat similar to those previously set forth above.

Furthermore, the above rejection should be withdrawn because the display device of claim 3, for example, is not obvious over AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan, Chee and/or Tsuda. The display device of claim 3, for example, includes at least: (i) a clock signal (the fastest signal) generated by a clock

signal generation circuit and used for taking a data signal into a data signal line; (ii) an output timing clock (e.g., a horizontal synchronization series signal); (iii) a start timing clock (e.g., a vertical synchronization series signal); and (iv) a control clock signal (e.g., a driving control signal). Each of these signals is different at least with respect to speed.

Moreover, one of the output timing clock, the start timing clock and the control clock signal is generated based on a base signal. The base signal is selected from another one of the output timing clock, the start timing clock and the control clock signal. In an inaction period defined by the control clock signal, the driving circuits and at least the clock signal are stopped, while the base signal is not stopped. This enables the display device of claim 3, for example, to carry out smooth scanning even if the scanning period and the inaction period are switched alternately. In addition, the display device of claim 3, for example, may save power by stopping at least one of the clocks including the clock signal.

To the contrary, however, none of AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan, Chee and/or Tsuda taken singly or in combination teach or suggest generating at least one of output timing clock, the start timing clock and the control clock signal (each of which are different in speed) based on one of the output timing clock, the start timing clock and the control clock signal, but not the clock signal. Therefore, the display device of claim 3, for example, is not obvious over AAPA, Miyajima, Ranganathan, Chee and/or Tsuda taken singly or in combination. Withdrawal of the above rejection is requested.

### CONCLUSION

In view of above remarks, reconsideration of the outstanding rejection and allowance of the pending claims is respectfully requested.

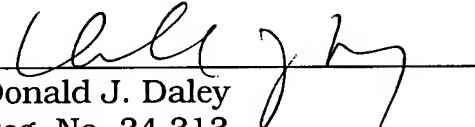
If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone Andrew M. Waxman, Reg. No. 56,007, at the number of the undersigned listed below.

If necessary, the Commissioner is hereby authorized in this, concurrent, and future replies to charge payment or credit any overpayment to Deposit Account No. 08-0750 for any additional fees required under 37 C.F.R. §§ 1.16 or 1.17; particularly, extension of time fees.

Respectfully submitted,

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